

MEI/MAY 2017
**AANLYN TYDSKRIF / ONLINE
MAGAZINE
FARMERS AID SA**

**Mountain Park Hotel
Bulwer**

**Skaapbredie met
dumplings**

Lag saam

**Skrywer van die maand
Elsabie van der westhuizen**

**Lys van Plaas
aanvalle vanaf
1994**



Die tydskrif word uitgegee en versprei in samewerking met Farmers Aid
SA en Netradiosa

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Uit die Pen van die Redakteurs



Ons by Farmers Aid SA gee om en ons poog om soveel verligting te bring vir ons mense deur verskeie projekte.

Die Farmers Aid SA Tydskrif se eerste uitgawe was in Maart 2017 indien jy die maximum blootstelling wil kry vir jou besigheid in die tydskrif en op Netradiosa kontak ons nou Patrick by farmersaidsa@yahoo.com /0725200539 of Corrie by corrie@netradiosa.co.za 083 460 9848

Welkom by die tweede Uitgawe van die Farmer Aid SA Tydskrif. Hierdie publikasie word met trots aan u gebring met die samewerking van Farmers Aid SA en Netradiosa.

Die tydskrif word opgedra aan die Boere in SA wat gebuk gaan onder die droogte en baie ander faktore soos byvoorbeeld plaasaanvalle en die hulpbehoewende gemeenskappe landswyd.

Elke opgawe bevat insiggewende en opvoedkundige inligting asook nuus en gebeure in die land.

U as lewer is welkom om nuus en u bydraes vir ons te stuur om positiewe waarde te heg aan ons samelewing wat gebuk gaan onder die huidige ekonomiese toestande in die land.

U is welkom om die tydskrif te versprei vriendelike groete van Patrick en Corrie

Get maximum exposure for your business big or small national or international the New Farmers Aid SA magazine was launched in March 2017 to advertise your business in the magazine or on Netradiosa or both. You can advertise your business on our webpages as well contact us for a package that will suit your needs

We can help you if you need a webpage, domain registration and hosting as well

Boererate

'n Verskeidenheid van raad word gegee. Gebruik OP EIE RISIKO – Dit is ook nie bedoel om medikasie of doktersvoorskrifte te vervang nie raadpleeg eers jou dokter voor jy van die raad gebruik maak. Gebruik rate op eie risiko. Daar is geen waarborg dat enige van die rate werk nie!



Algemeen

Suurlemoensap in glas loutwarm water op leë maag elke oggend (gooi klein bietjie Cayenne peper daarin) help vir verkoue en versnel metabolisme

'n heel knoffelhuisie 3 x per dag

1 x 2 liter water met 1 eetlepel borrie in, sit in yskas – drink elke dag

1 x 2 liter water met 2 eetlepel heuning en 1 eetlepel kaneel, sit in yskas en drink elke dag

1 eetlepel Tamatiesous 3 x per dag of 4 blokkies donkersjokolade 'n dag is goed vir die hart

Swart rooibos tee of groentee of gewone tee en baie water



10 Wenke met Asyn

Hou jou wit klere wit deur dit in 5 liter water en 1 koppie asyn te week.

Indien jy hardnekkige watervlekke in 'n beker of houer het – Vul houer met asyn en laat staan 'n paar uur en verwyder dan met 'n skuursponsie. (Asyn kan oor en oor gebruik word vir die doel)

Klein geroeste artikels kan 'n paar dae in asyn gelê word om die roes te verwyder.

Maak 'n ou kous klam met 25ml asyn en 20ml lout water en vryf spieëls blink daarmee.

Maak 'n pasta van asyn en koeksoda en vryf dit aan die kraag om sweetmerke te verwyder.

Maak jou stoof skoon met 'n mengsel van sout en asyn.

Maak juweliersware skoon deur dit oornag te week in 'n mengsel van koeksoda en asyn. Indien nodig, skrop liggies met 'n ou tandeborsel. Dit verwyder alle vuilighede sonder om die stene, goud of silver te beskadig.

Week pêrels slegs sowat 'n uur, moenie pêrels oornag week nie.

Meng lout water met 'n handvol sout en 60ml asyn. Borsel matte met mengsel. Dit bring die kleur weer mooi na vore.

'n Teelepel bruinsuiker gedoop in asyn neem ook hik weg.

Neem houertjies en gooi asyn daarin, as dit kan, hoe sterker die asyn hoe beter [met ander woorde die persentasie asyn wat op die bottle staan] plaas dit nou oral rond, in die somermaande plaas ek 'n bakkie voor die waaier en dit vul die vertrek totaal. Dit verfris die vertrek en hou miskiete en vlieë weg.

Boerekos

Lambsbredie met dumplings (kan ook 'n potjie op die vuur maak)

Lambsbredie

1.5kg Lamskenkels
2 wortels in blokkies gesny
4 medium aartappels in kwarte gesny
1 klein butternut in bloke gesny
150g sampioene in skywe gesny
1 Groot ui op gesny
5g gekapte knoffel
Enige ander groente soos verkies
30ml olie
100ml asyn
10g sout
30g medium Kerrie (opsioneel)
30g bruin masala mengsel (opsioneel)
1 Pakkie bruin uie sop

Aanwysings

Sorteer die uie en knoffel in 'n matige pan tot deurskynend,
Voeg die vleis, wortels, en sout by, bedek met water en kook vir 2 en ½ ure of tot die vleis sag is,
Voeg die aartappels, sampioene en botterskorsie en ander groentee by en kook tot die aartappels sag is,
Meng die Kerrie en masala met die asyn en roer deur die bredie
Meng die sop met 500ml water en voeg by bring tot kookpunt oor vinninge hitte skep die dumpling oor en plaas die deksel op die pot stel die hitte op matig en laat prut vir 45minute sonder om die deksel op te lig. Indien die dumplings nie heeltemal gaar is nie breek dit met 'n vurk versigtig en laat prut 'n verdere 10-15 minute

@ Corrie



Maklike Dumplings

5 Koppies koekmeel
10ml Bakpoeier
5ml sout
water

Aanwysings

Meng die droë bestandele saam en voeg water stadig by tot dit 'n baie dik beslag vorm – nie looperig nie en ook nie deeg nie. Dit kan gemaak word net voordat dit benodig word

Grow herbs indoors all year long in your windowsil

Basil

Start basil from seeds and place the pots in a south-facing window—it likes lots of sun and warmth.



Bay

Place the pot in an east- or west-facing window, but be sure it does not get crowded—bay needs air circulation to remain healthy



Chervil

Start chervil seeds in late summer. This herb grows well in low light but needs temperatures between 65 degrees and 70 degrees to thrive.



Chives

At the end of growing season, dig up a clump of chives from your garden and replant them in a pot. Leave the pot outside until the leaves die back. In early winter, move the pot to your coolest indoor spot—like your basement—for a few days, then finally to your brightest window.



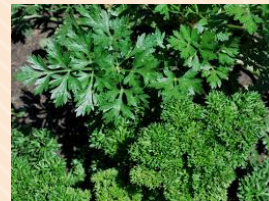
Oregano

Your best bet is to start with a tip that has been cut from an outdoor oregano plant. Once you've then planted that tip in a pot, place it in a south-facing window.



Parsley

You can start one of from seeds or dig up a clump from your garden at the end of the season. Parsley likes full sun—but will grow slowly in an east- or west-facing window.



Farmers Aid Sa - Community Food & Clothing Bank Project



WE ARE COLLECTING BLANKETS: SPONSOR A BLANKET @ R100 EACH FOR THE MOST POOREST FAMILIES.

FNB

ACC NAME: FARMERS AID SA

ACC NO: 62601364813

ACC TYPE: CHEQUE

REFERENCE: WINTER WARMTH



Patrick handing out food parcels in the rain

Mekyala memorial Street Party for Leeuhof kids

Jaarlikse Straat partytjie vir die minderbevooregte kinders in Leeuhof
Fondsinsamelings gebeurlikhede:

Dames tee saam met Natasha Joubert 29 Julie 2017

Tema: Opwindende inspirasie vir vrou wees

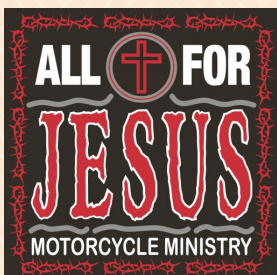
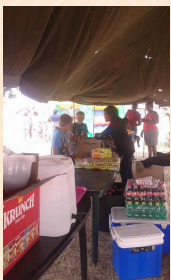
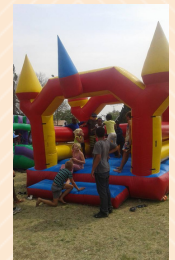
Plek: NG Klipkerk Vereeniging. Tyd: 13:30 vir 14:00 Koste: R80 per persoon



Konsert met Manie Jacson Oktober 2017



Foto's van vorige Partytjies



Netradiosa

Skakels om te luister:

Op RekenaarsVLC, Winamp & Media Player)

<http://192.99.139.23:9300/listen.pls>

<http://radiostart.co.za:9300/listen.pls>

<http://www.yourmuze.fm/webplayer/netradiosa>

Op Blackberry en Ander Selfone:

<http://192.99.139.23:9300;/listen.mp3>

<http://radiostart.co.za:9300;/listen.mp3>

<http://tunein.com/radio/NetRadioSA-s273972/>

Sluit aan by ons Bakkiesblad by

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/netradiosa.co.za/>

http://netradiosa.co.za/?page_id=102

Of laai die applikasie af op jou foon:

<http://testappusl.inmotionapps.net /apiv3/download>

192.99.139.23



Program Rooster tans vir direkte uitsendings Netradiosa

Maandae

1-3 nm - Afrikaans is Groot met

Arlene

7nm - Oordenking met Dr. Tienie

Eilers

8h30 - Geskiedenis met Corrie

Dinsdae

11vm Digtters en Skrywers forum met

Cathy

1-3nm Country opskop Met Arlene

4uur - Woordkuns uurtjie met Corrie

7nm - Oordenking met Dr. Tienie

Eilers

Woensdae

12vm - Treffer na Treffer met Arlene

3nm - Lulu se Storietyd met Cathy

7nm - Isael van die Bybel met Dr

Tienie Eilers

Donderdae

11vm - Gesondheid met Cathy Louw.

4nm - 6nm - Uit die Hart van die Boer met

Corrie

7nm- Boere musiek met Arlene

Vrydae:

11vm - Kuiertyd met Cathy

1nm - Tjaila tyd met Arlene

5nm - Aktueel met Corrie

7nm - Oordenking met Dr. Tienie Eilers

Saterdag

18h30 - Reis na die Sterre met Corrie

7h30 nm - Oordenking met Dr. Tienie Eilers

Sondag

10vm - Ekerk- - met Dr Tienie Eilers

4nm - Menslief ek het jou Lief met Corrie

7nm - Stem van hoop met Dr Tienie Eilers

Redes om op Internetradio te adverteer

Redes hoekom jy die opsie behoort te oorweeg om op Internet radio te adverteer.

Koste effektiewe advertering:

Radio Advertensies op internet radio kos merkbaar minder as advertering op die tradisionele radio stasies,

Addisionele e-handel geleenthede:

Navorsing toon dat aanlyn luisteraars meer ontvanklik is vir aanlyn advertering en meer geneig is om produkte aanlyn te koop en het meer fondse om te spandeer.

‘n Verhoging in inkomste uit advertensies:

Advertensie boodskappe bereik ‘n groter mark aangesien die gehoor reeds aanlyn is en hulle is meer geneig om te reageer om aksie te neem op advertensies

Gebruikers wat ook na internet radio luister is 3 keer meer geneig om op advertensies te reageer as gewone tradisionele radio advertensies. Hulle mag dalk op die net na jou web blad gaan soek en so kry jy meer besoekers tot jou web blad en ook meer potensiële kopers vir jou produk.

Indien jy ‘n nuwe manier van advertering soek is internet radio die mees logiese keuse om te maak. Dit is ‘n meer koste effektiewe manier om met meer luisteraars in aanraking te kom en dit maak ook ‘n groter impak op die gehoor.

Met tuncin kan jy met enige selfoon, tablet.android, skootrekenaar of rekenaar inskakel by die radio mits jy internet dekking het.

Kontak ons indien jy gebruik wil maak van ons spesiale pakkette om jou sak te pas klein of groot nasionaal of internasionaal

Skrywer van die Maand

Elsabie van der Westhuizen

Bestel die boeke per e-pos direk by Elsabie op haar webwerf by <https://ewestmediafilm.cf>



'Bitter en Soet van 'n Ouer se Lewe' R160.00 plus posgeld R35.00.

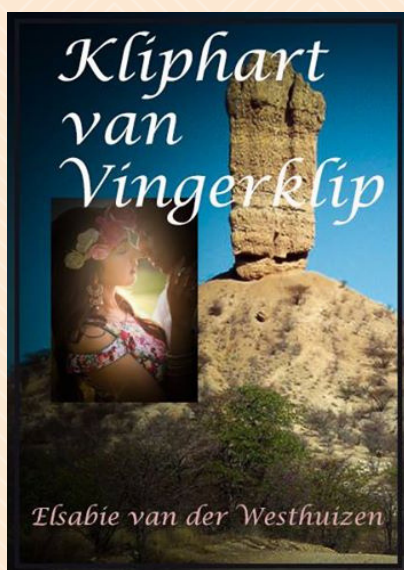
In die boek gesels Elsabie oor haar pyn en hoe sy dit verwerk het en gee ook raad aan ouers met gebroke harte wat deur dieselfte bittere trauma gegaan het – 'Die Trauma kan 'n mens en jou huwelik jou hele lewe vernietig en ek is seker daarvan dat die boek baie sal beteken vir menig gebroke ouerhart.

Voorwoord

Die doel van die boek is in die eerste plek om aan die Here eer te betoon deur die wonder van Sy betrokkenheid in ons tye van trauma en verlies te beskryf. Ek het ook daarmee gepoog om die wonderwerke wat ons voor, tydens en na ons seun se dood beleef het, uit te beeld om aan die wat tans treur, hoop te gee. Tydens 'n onlangse kursus wat ek gedoen het saam met die Joernaliste van Skryfgeheime, was die behoefte aan so boek bespreek. Afgesien van behoefte, het ek 'n dringendheid in my ervaar om gestalte te gee aan 'n boek oor ons kind se dood. Verhouding met God in die gesin asook in die lewe van 'n kind is 'n baie belangrike aspek wat ek hier aangeraak het. Ek het ook die ervaringe van elkeen in die gesin gedeel asook die foute wat ons gemaak het in ons tyd van rou.

Aan die einde het ek 'n hoofstuk gewei aan die rouproses in geheel. Dit was geneem uit eie ervaring maar ook versterk en bevestig deur bykomende navorsing. Ek het waar nodig selfs fotos ingelas om die werklikheid visueel 'n groter waarheid te maak. Ek wou deur die vertelling van ons eie ervaring, mense wat in wanhoop verkeer help om weer te fokus en tydens die rouproses hulp te aanvaar. Tydens 'n onderhoud op Radio Kansel in die maande na ons kind se dood, het die hulproep van mense reeds duidelik gewys. Die boek mag dalk as verdere hulpmiddel saam met ander van dieselfde onderwerp dien. Elke mens is uniek en so ook elke verhaal.

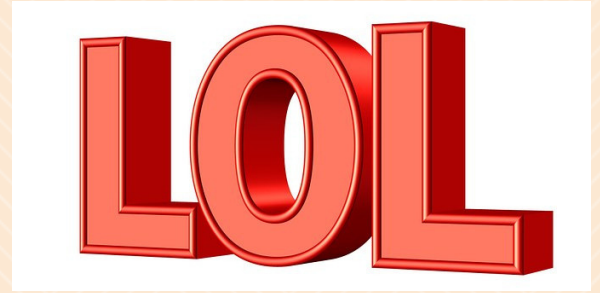
**Kliphart van Vingerklip " R170 plus R35
posgeld.**



**Besoek gerus Elsabe se web tuiste om die boeke te
bestel en luister na die potgooi van haar onderhoud
op Netradiosa
<https://ewestmediafilm.cf/>**



Lag Saam



Die boer se haan is dood en hy besluit om by die Boeremark te gaan kyk vir 'n plaasvervanger. Daar aangekom, kry hy vir Gatiep wat 'n haantjie te koop aanbied. "Hierdie haantjie is soos Outsurance, hy dek alles" beduie Gatiep en die boer koop hom toe.

Op die plaas word haantjie by die henne ingegooi en soos Gatiep beloof het, is die haantjie vreeslik gewillig en in 'n oogwink draf hy al die henne deur.

Toe die boer weer kyk, is hy by die eende, toe by die ganse, by die kalkoene en die boer is sommer baie in sy noppies met die kopie. Maar die volgende oggend kom ou Simon by die boer en deel hom mee dat die haantjie dood lê in die veld. Hy wys na waar die aasvoëls dan ook reeds al draai. Die boer is sommer baie hartseer, en hy en Simon stap soontoe om vas te stel wat met die haantjie gebeur het.

Toe hulle naby kom, lig die haantjie sy kop op en fluister: "Ek's okay. Ek wag net vir daardie wyfie aasvoëls om te land.

Die blondine loop laat een aand by 'n hotel verby. Daar is 'n kennisgewing: 'Lui klokkie vir die nagportier'. Sy druk die knoppie en hoor 'n klokkie iewers lui. Na nog 'n paar keer se druk van die klokkie kom 'n ou man aangestap, sluit die deur en veiligheidsheske oop, en vra: 'Wat kan ek vir u doen?' 'Wel,' sê die blondine, 'jy kan vir my sê hoekom jy nie self die klokkie kan lui nie?'



A married couple were awakened by a call at 2 a.m. The wife, a blonde, picked up the phone, listened a moment and said, "How should I know, that's 200 miles from here!" and hung up. Her husband asked, "Who was that?" She replied, "I don't know; some woman wanting to know if the coast is clear

ITS COMPETITION TIME AT FARMERS AID SA



WE HAVE BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO PAINTINGS FROM ONE OF SOUTH AFRICAN`S BEST ARTIST. FEEL FREE TO VISIT HER SITE ON FACEBOOK – NINI`S GALLERY.

THE DRAW FOR THE 1st PAINTING WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE 16TH JUNE 2017.

THIS IS HOW IT WILL WORK:

THE ENTRY FEE IS R100 – ONCE YOU DONE YOUR PAYMENT WITH YOUR E-MAIL AND REFERENCE : PAINTING, WE WILL THEN E-MAIL YOU A NUMBER AND THAT NUMBER WILL GO INTO THE DRAW.

ALL FUNDS WILL GO TOWARDS THE FARMERS AID SA – COMMUNITY FOOD & CLOTHING BANK PROJECT.

SO IF YOU WANT TO STAND A CHANCE TO WIN THIS PAINTING, THEN YOU CAN USE THE BANK DETAILS BELOW:

FNB

ACC NAME: FARMERS AID SA

ACC NO: 62601364813

ACC TYPE: CHEQUE

REFERENCE: PAINTING COMPETITION

GOODLUCK TO ALL

Visit our website and enter into the competition

You can donate the equivalent of USD20 amount to PayPal via creditcard or debitcard you do not need to have a PayPal account. Kindly complete the form below to make payment. We thank you for your kind donation.

<https://farmersaidsa.cf/wp/2017/03/29/its-competion-time-at-farmers-aid-sa/>

Farm Attacks

<https://netradiosa.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/LIST-OF-NAMES-OF-RURAL-KILLINGS-SINCE-1994-IN-SOUTH-AFRICA-1.pdf>

Bron: Afriforum - hatred and violence was fuelled by political leaders
<https://www.afriforum.co.za/report-indicates-correlation-among-politics-hate-speech-rise-farm-murders/>

The civil rights organisation AfriForum has issued a report on the 16th of April 2017 in which the relationship among politics, hate speech and an increase in farm murders is set out. The report deals with five prominent cases where hatred and violence was fuelled by political leaders against white farmers. It was found that farm murders increased by an average of 74,8% in the months following directly on these incidents of hate speech.

Ernst Roets, deputy CEO of AfriForum, compiled the report, Kill the farmer: a brief study on the impact of politics and hate speech on the safety of South African farmers, and presented it during a press conference held at Forum Films. Roets said the allegation that farm murders in 90% of cases were motivated by robbery only is misleading

Pertinent incidents of hate speech dealt with in the report include the following:

Peter Mokaba's singing of the song 'Kill the Boer, kill the farmer' in April 1993

Julius Malema's singing of the song 'Shoot the Boer' in March 2010

President Jacob Zuma's singing of the song 'Shoot the Boer' in January 2012

Ronald Lamola's war talks in June 2012

Julius Malema's talking about the killing of white people in November 2016

It is also worth noting that there are two narratives in the debate on farm murders. The one is calling for the prioritisation of farm murders. The other argues that farmers are racists who deserve their due. The big difference between these two groups, said Roets, is that those asking for the prioritisation of farm murders base their arguments on statistics and research, while those arguing that farmers are racists, base their arguments on a few individual examples.

Altesaam 357 plaasaanvalle en 74
plaasmoorde is dié finansiële jaar al
aangemeld, sê AfriForum.it



Statestiek vanaf die begin 2017

Farm murders

Please bare in mind that South Africa is about the size of TEXAS! f this was happening in Texas USA there would be a HUGE outcry!!

According to the information this year there where at least!

334 Farm attacks

64 Farm Murders

In 2015 there were

279 Farm attacks

64 Farm Murders

Breakdown:

1 July tot 30 November 2016

141 Farm attacks

18 Farm Murders

Gauteng

37 Attacks

5 Murders

Freestate

32 Attacks

3 Murders

Eastern Cape

4 Attacks

3 Murders

In the same period last year

139 Attacks

30 Murders Countrywide

Once again the most murders and attacks happen in the Gauteng area

25 Attacks

10 Murders

Since 1990 at least

1 849 Farm Murders and 1 187 where FARMERS

491 Families of Farmers,

147 Workers

24 Guests.

Source: Maroela Media AfriForum & TLU SA



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Universal Solutions Lab. We are a South African company that specialises in hosting, radios & dedicated servers and resellers for both. Our primary focus is quality. This quality is accompanied by affordability, support and most of all reliability. With an average uptime of over 99.996%, we are well and above the industry's standard. We Have our own infrastructure we are not resellers of any kind. USL has been delivering awesome service from 2010.

Visit our website to view our awesome products at the following link:
<https://www.usl.website>



SA History



They say that if you don't learn from your past, you will forever repeat it...

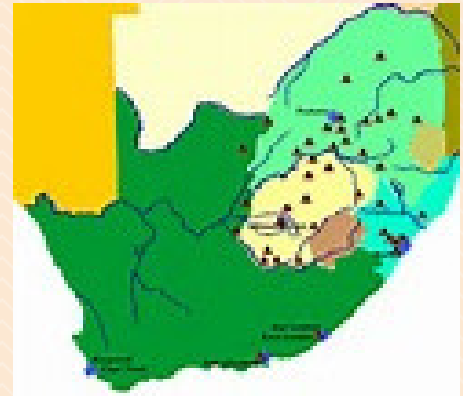
And this is no truer than in the case of the Boers. Here we are, a century later, and still they are the whipping boy of the English, characterized as a lowly farmhand, one with whom the English can act superior, using their guile and innuendo ad infinitum. The Boers, a fiercely independent nation, who had made the mistake of wanting nothing to do with the haughty British. A grave error given the British penchant for populism. The Boers also made the mistake of discovering more than half the world's Diamond and Gold reserves under the ground of their two Independent internationally recognised Sovereign Republics. But as history has taught, the British have very little regard for law or morality if there is booty at stake. The Boers had established 17 Independent Boer Republics over a century, each one in succession forcefully taken over by the British. 17!

Here we are a century later, after the British have successfully applied a band aid called Mandela onto their shattered empire and morals, to hide the blatant theft of a nation, not once but twice! When one looks at Iraq or even Germany, the modus operandi of the so called good guys becomes clear... In Iraq it was WMD, in Transvaal it was unhappy foreign mineworkers, which like WMD, ended up being nothing more than media hype ending in the failed Jameson raid.

Still they use the Boers as a stepping stone to the moral high ground... as we will see, this story goes hundreds of years before the Boer War and really reflects two opposing ideologies, one of Supremacy and narcissism on the part of the British and one of restraint and discipline on the part of the Boers... who all along have only ever wanted to rule themselves in their own land, so why do the British press label Supremacists at every opportunity to this day? It was after all the British who setup Apartheid in SA with the now infamous ANC starting in 1912, only 3 years after Britain forced the colonies into an unnatural Union, leaving the bantu outside...

Boer Genocide in the concentration camps by the British during the Boer War (1899 - 1902)

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Development of Genocide
4. Follow
6. Conclusion



Introduction

It is officially claimed that 27000 Boer women and children were killed in the concentration camps which were erected by Britain during the Second World War (1899 - 1902) and, this still has a profound influence on the population and existence of the Boer nation.

This figure has been revised, even by a BBC documentary to 34,000. Boer historians and heritage caretakers having discovered that many graves contained more than one or two bodies...

This genocide came eminently to mind everytime the Queen of England visited South Africa in recent years,

The ten Boere-Republican organizations led by Vryheidsaksie Boererepublieke presented her with a message from the Boer Nation, demanding that England rectify the wrong he had imposed on the Boer Nation



2. Background

The Second Freedom War (1899 to 1902) occurred when England, under the false pretext that it wanted to protect the rights of foreigners who had flocked to the Witwatersrand gold fields, only wanted to gain control over the South African Republic 's recently discovered mineral wealth of gold and diamonds.

On the battlefield the British superiority could not claim victory, hence the decision to instead launch a full-scale war against the Boer women and children, and employing a genocide to force the citizens to surrender.



3.

Development of Genocide

3.1.

The fight against women and children begins

Under Kitchener, Milner and Roberts more than 60000 homes and farms of Boer Farmers were looted and burned. Farms and crops were burned.

Boer animals were killed in the cruellest conceivable ways, while the women and children, whose husbands were at war, had to watch helplessly.

The purpose of this action was to destroy the farms so that the fighting citizens could not obtain food, and to demoralize the farmers because their wives and children are left homeless on the field.

England, however miscalculated the strength of the Boer. The women and children, despite the harsh conditions in the field, survived and the men continued fighting.

Worse measures were to be taken.

The English drove the Boer women and children like animals on open cattle trucks or on foot to concentration camps.

3.2. False pretenses

Facing the world, England pretended it was acting very humanely by caring for the fighting farmers' wives and children - in "refugee camps".

English school textbook - issued in Johannesburg in 1914 - but printed in England - Historical Geography: South Africa - by JR Fisher, make the following statement: "During the later stages of the war, the relations, women and children, of those Boers still in the field, were fed and cared for at the expense of Great Britain, a method of procedure which, though humane, postponed the end of the war, at the expense of many valuable lives and much money."

Several sources contradict this statement.



The Cape Argus of 21 June 1900 clearly shows that the women and children's homelessness was the result of the British looting of farms: "In 10 miles we (England) burned not less than 6 farmhouses.

Between Bloemfontein and Boshoff between 30 and 40 homesteads were burned and completely destroyed.

Several others were also burned. With their homes destroyed the women and children in the bitter South African winter were left behind in the open field.

"Of this the English history book said nothing."

Awfully generous of English to take care of those whose houses they burned down!

Breytenbach - writes in Kmdt Danie Theron:

"The destruction is carried out in a diabolic way, even Mrs Prinsloo, a 22-year-old woman who had just 24 hours previously given birth to a baby in the Van Niekerk home was not spared.

A group of Tommies (British soldiers), including a English doctor, entered her room and after the doctor examined her, they chased her out of the house.

Helped by her sister, she managed to cover herself with a few pieces of clothing and then walked out making her way through the soldiers. Her mother brought a blanket to protect her from the cold, which was rudely pulled from the mother's hands by the Tommies and, after they looted whatever they wanted, they set fire to the house.

The old man was driven on foot by the cavalry khakis to Kroonstad, while his wife and daughter (Mrs Prinsloo) and her baby were left homeless on the burning Farm. "

For England to boasts on the allegation that they cared for the Boer- women and children is like a person that boasts over the fact that he saved a person, he himself had pushed into the water, from drowning. There is only one difference: the genocide on the Boer Nation only began in earnest when the Boer women and children - unwillingly under British "care" ended up in the concentration camps!

Despite the English claims that the concentration camps were "voluntary refugee camps", The following questions should be asked

- From whom did the "refugees" fled?

Certainly not from their own husbands and sons!

- How is it that the "voluntary" women and children were forcibly dragged there?
- Why would "voluntary refugee camps" be surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by armed soldiers? Kimberley camp's barbed wire fence was five meters high and some camps have two or even three rows had wires!
- Why would one of the camp commander by Emily Hobhouse made the following statement?:

"The guards were under orders not to interfere with the inmates, except when they would try to escape.

"What" voluntary refugee "would want to escape?

Perhaps the words of the Welsh William Redmond in the British parliament were closer to the truth:

"The way in which these wretched, unfortunate and poor women and children are treated in South Africa is barbarous, outrageous, scandalous and disgraceful."



3.3. Planned death

The English's claim on humane behaviour towards the Boer women and children are contradicted further by the location of the concentration camps.

The military authorities, who often set up camps for their troops, had no doubt a good knowledge of the essential requirements for such camps.

Yet the concentration camps were erected at the most unacceptable places imaginable.

At Standerton the camp was erected on both banks of the Vaal River. Since it was on the Highveld, which ensures extremely cold winters and, in the summer it was infested with mosquitoes. The fact that the ground at Standerton exists out of turf soil and the high rainfall period, ensured that the camp, including the ground in the tents, in summer was a big pool of mud.

The same circumstances were found in camps such as Brandfort, Springfontein and the Oranjerivier.



At Pretoria, the Irene Camp was erected at the cold south end of the town, while the north side had a much more favorable climate.

Balmoral, Middelburg and other camps on the cold Highveld were also located on the southeastern slopes of the hills to ensure that it is exposed to the cold south-easterly wind. Merebank camp was erected in a swamp with an excessive presence of all kinds of insects, and water seeped from the soil, with the result that everything was constantly wet and slimy. By October 1900 there were already 58,883 people in Transvaal camps and 45,306 in the Free State camps.

The facilities in the camps were clearly calculated to ensure that not many of the women and children would be able to survive.

They were housed in tattered tents which provided no protection against the elements.

Emily Hobhouse, the Cornish lady who campaigned for better conditions for the Boer women, wrote:

"Throughout the night there was a downpour. Water lying in pools everywhere. - The soaked ground they tried to keep themselves and their possessions dry." (Hobhouse: Brunt of the War, page 169.)

Dr. Kendal Franks writes about the Irene Camp:

"In one of the tents there were three families, parents and children, a total of 14 people and all were suffering from measles."

In the Springfontein camp 19 to 20 people were squeezed into a tent.

There were no beds or mattresses and the entire camp population had to sleep on the bare cold and damp ground.

One person - wrote to the New York Herald for help - with the following words:

" I ask for help in the name of small children having to live in open tents, with barely any clothes and without fires to heat their bodies."





3.4. Let them starve

According to a British journalist, WT Stead, the concentration camps were nothing but a brutal torture machine. He writes: "Each of these children who died as a result of the halving of their ration, to exert pressure through their families in the field, was deliberately killed.

The half ration system was exposed as a naked and unashamed cold-blooded act of state policy, which was implemented with the aim to ensure the surrender of people we were not able to defeat on the battlefield. "The prisoners received no fruit or vegetables; not even milk for the babies. The meat and flour supplied were crawling with maggots.

Emily Hobhouse wrote:

"I have coffee and sugar in my possession which by a London analyst were described as follows: In the case of the first, 66% forgery in the case of the second, sweepings from a warehouse."

Sarah Raal wrote in her book, *Met die Boere in die Veld*, that there were poisonous vitriol, crushed glass, fish hooks and razor blades in the rations. So widespread is the evidence that this is the truth, that it must be regarded as a historical fact.

3.5. No hygiene

The lack of sanitary facilities was one of the aspects of the camps which increased diseases and epidemics. At the Bloemfontein camp there were only 13 toilets for more than 3,500 people. The Aliwal North camp had one toilet for every 170 people.

A British physician, Dr. Henry Becker wrote: "First, they chose a site for the camp which was ineffective. In addition, they supplied so little water that people could not bath themselves nor wash their clothes. Furthermore, they did not make provision for enough dirt cars so that the rubbish could be driven away soon enough. And finally they did not provide for a sufficient number of latrines for the too many people who they have accumulated in the camps. "



3.6. Murder Hospitals

Sick and healthy people were crammed together in unventilated spaces and as a result the condition for the spread of diseases and epidemics were favourable.

At the beginning there were no medical facilities in the camps. Later doctors were appointed but too little. In Johannesburg, there was one doctor for 4,000 ill patients. In a report on the Irene Camp, it was reported that there were about 154 sick out of a population of 1,324 residents and 20 died in the previous three weeks. However, this camp had only one doctor and no hospital.

In some camps it was even worse.

The large Bloemfontein camp did not have a single doctor; only one nurse who simply could not handle the situation. The Norvalspont camp had, during the visit of Emily Hobhouse, not even one trained nurse.

The subsequent appointment of medical staff did not improve the situation. They were not appointed for their competence, but because of their loyalty to the British war effort. The Boers were treated in a brutal manner.

Emily Hobhouse told the story of the young Lizzie van Zyl who died in the concentration camp at Bloemfontein:

"She was a frail, weak child who needed good care, but her mother was one of the undesirables. Since her father did not make himself guilty of betrayal of his people, she was placed on the lowest ration scale and as a result, so starved that she was transferred after a month in the camp to the new hospital. Here she received harsh treatment. The pro English doctor and his nurses did not understand her language, and because she could not speak English, she was branded as an idiot although she was mentally a normal child.

One day she began chanting sadly in the hospital - Mother! Mother! I want to go to my mother! A certain Mrs Botha walked to her to comfort her and to tell her that she will see her Mother soon, when she was interrupted bluntly by one of the nurses who supervised that sick room, and was told say that she was not to interfere with the child, because the child is a burden. "Lizzie van Zyl died shortly afterwards. Treu, a medical assistant in the Johannesburg concentration camp, wrote that the sickly were abused and even beaten with a strap.

Sick patients who were taken to the camp hospital were as good as dead. One woman said: "We are more afraid of the hospitals than death itself."

The following two descriptions give an idea of the inefficiency of the camp hospitals:"

"It often happened that patients who only had a minor illness, were removed by force from the protesting mother or family members' tents and transported to the hospital. Mostly after a view days they were transported to their graves. "

"It was simply a miracle when a child returned alive from these hospitals." (Both quotes from Stemme uit die Verlede- A Collection of Sworn Statements of Women who were in the concentration camps during the Boer War.

3.7. The ultimate sacrifice

In the British hell camps a official total of 27 000 women and children brought the ultimate sacrifice in the struggle for the freedom of the Boer Nation.

Mrs Helen Harris who visited the Potchefstroom concentration camp, said:

"Imagine that a baby of one year has no milk, and have to drink water or coffee - there is no doubt that this is the cause of the poor health the children had to endure. "

If you then consider it that it was the same English that stabbed the farmers' cattle, with bayonets, to death and thus took the children away from their food sources, then the great mortality seems in no way a coincidence.

Despite shocking mortality rates in the camps, the English did nothing to improve the condition and the English nation remained deaf to the weeping in the concentration camps as thousands of people, especially children, were carried to their graves.

The Welshman Lloyd George said: "The death rate among our soldiers in the field, which carried all the risks, was 52 per thousand per year, while the deaths of women and children in the camps were 450 per thousand per year. We had no right to place women and children in this position. " The Irish, Dillon, said: "I can provide an endless range of evidence to argue that the conditions in most of the camps are frightening and brutal. The mortality rate is in my opinion nothing but cold-blooded murder."

A European man had this to say about England's conduct in the concentration camps:

"Great Britain cannot win

her battles without resorting to the despicable cowardice of the most loathsome cur on earth -- the act of striking at a brave man's heart through his wife's honour and his child's life."

The savagery of the English comes to light if one looks at the way they had thrown the dead infant corpses unceremoniously in heaps on wagons

to transport to the cemetery. The grieving mothers had to follow the wagons on foot, and many were unable to keep up due to illness or exhaustion, and they missed their children's funerals. According to PF Bruwer, author of the book named "Vir Volk en Vryheid", all evidence indicated that the concentration camps, also called the hell camps, were a planned and deliberate attempt by England to commit genocide on the Boer.



4. Conclusion

4.1. "Peace"

As a direct result of the concentration camps, the "Peace" agreement of Vereeniging was signed on 31 May 1902, in which the Republics came under British control.

4.2. Commandeered by the enemy

It is a bitter irony that during the First World War, England commandeered the same boys who survived concentration camps, to fight against Germany, who were sympathetic towards the Boer, and they had to risk their lives for the second time to the advantage of England.

HS van Blerk described in "Kroniek van die Kampkinders" how this generation, after World War was also kept out of the labour force and as result impoverished - simply because they were Boers.

4.3. Immortalized in our literature

In modern times it seems that few people realize the hardships our forefathers went through for the sake of our freedom, only for it to be sacrificed without the loss of our nation's honour.

4.4. We must never forget

Altogether there were 31 concentration camps. The adjacent cemeteries exist in most cases still and as often as possible are visited by Boer people to spiritually keep our people's struggle for freedom burning.

The concentration camps were at: Irene, Barberton, Volksrust, Belfast, Klerksdorp, Polokwane, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Turffontein, Balmoral, Nylstroom, Standerton, Heilbron, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Middelburg, Kroonstad, Heidelberg, Krugersdorp, Vryburg, Vredefort, Brandfort, Springfontein, Bethulie, Norvalspont, Port Elizabeth, Aliwal North, Merebank, Pinetown, Pietermaritzburg and Howick



4.5. Support

Amid all the misery done to our people by the English, there was some support: first, knowing that the Boer's case was just and that this is a matter of faith, but in addition also, people who had made great sacrifices in an attempt to ease the Boer women and children's fate. No study of the concentration camps would be complete without the mentioning of Emily Hobhouse. Amid all the pain this woman of Cornwall was a shining light for the Boer women and children.

Emily Hobhouse did everything in her power to help the women and children. As a result of these efforts to humanity and reason, the British authorities had banned her from South Africa. To this day the Boers remain eternally grateful to Emily Hobhouse for her efforts, and her remains rest in a place of honor at the foot of the Women's Monument in Bloemfontein. Other people who had expressed their support against England's barbaric methods were J Ellis (Irish), Lloyd George (Welsh), CP Scott (Scottish), William Redmond (Welsh), Ramsey McDonald (Scottish).

5. Consequences

1. The Boer's numbers are today at least 2 million less than it would have been as result of the genocide England had committed on the Boer. It deprives our people of any autonomy in the new so-called democratic system. (In fact democracy means government by the people and not government by the mob as is currently the case in South Africa) (See Handbook of African Language.)
2. Genocide, along with the betrayal of Anglicised Cape Dutch Afrikaners (Note: not Boers) as Jan Smuts and Louis Botha, the Boers were forced to sign the Peace of Vereeniging, by which our people's freedom was taken away.
3. The strange and inferior British culture imposed on our people.
4. The various indigenous peoples of South Africa was thrust insensitively together in Union, where everyone's identity and self-determination had been sacrificed.
5. As in the case of the Boer nation, local black people were also stripped of their freedom, which led to the establishment of the ANC in 1912 (two years after the establishment of the Union) who's aim was to fight for black nationalism.
6. The British system of apartheid, which they applied globally (for example in India, Australia and New Zealand) was forced and applied here, to order the mixed population. The first signs of it was signs that read: "Europeans" and "non-Europeans". No Boer ever considered himself as a "European" . Apartheid unleashed racial hatred which still continues until today, and the irony is that the Boer nation, which since 1902 has never been in charge of his country and who himself was a victim in the sense that apartheid robbed him from his country and his work ethic, is blamed for it today.

7. The foreigner miners, England had held up as an excuse to unleash the war, were treated so badly after the war by the British and Jewish mining executives that in 1913 and 1922 (3 and 12 years after the establishment of the Union) it resulted in a general strike during which many miners were killed in the streets of Johannesburg by the British-minded Union Government.

8. The effective and fair republican system of government of the republics was replaced by the unworkable Westminster system of government, which led to endless misery and fighting.

6. In Conclusion

The concentration camps were a calculated and deliberate genocide by England on the Boer committed for the purpose of eradicating the Boer and to gain the Boer republics.

If the stories of German gas chambers were true during the Second World War, it was a very merciful way to kill people than to let them die of hunger, deprivation and to be poisoned.

After the 2nd world war England ruthlessly insisted on the Nuremberg trial that the charges be imposed on the entire German people, that they had committed a Holocaust. At the insistence of England, Germany still pays compensation, annually, to the Jews for the alleged genocide of the Jews. This means that Germans who were not even born during the Second World War, today, continue to pay for the alleged violations of the Germans.

If England applies today the same principles to himself as he imposed on Germany, England must today shed everything into the struggle to restore the Boer republics and also pay annual compensation to the Boers for the injustice committed against us by English people.

Of the 118,000 people who were farmers in the concentration camps, nearly 28,000 died. In fact, a whole generation of potential Afrikaner Boers were eradicated. Officially altogether 22,074 Boer children and 4,182 Boer women, while almost 500 men (mostly elderly) died in the camps .

There have been estimates that today, almost 600,000 more Afrikaners could have existed if it were not for the deaths in the concentration camps.

Within months the inmates, especially the children, faded away and were transformed into living skeletons. The poor sanitary conditions in the almost fifty camps led to the outbreak of epidemics, including a measles epidemic which was deadliest.

The black people, who were detained by the British in separate camps, had it even worse. Some of them were expected to establish their own accommodation and had to survive with even smaller rations than the internalized white women and children.

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